

# ABSTRACT

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Title: A CLINICAL STUDY OF PYODERMA IN CHILDREN WITH BACTERIOLOGICAL CORRELATION.

Period of study: April 2016-September2016

Institution: Govt.Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai.

Backgroud: Pyoderma is the major problem encountered in children. It is most commonly associated with low socioeconomic status, malnutrition, overcrowding, poor personal hygiene etc. We need to know common causative organisms and their susceptibility pattern to antibiotics to avoid indiscriminate use of antibiotics.

Methods: A hospital based cross sectional study conducted in 200 children with pyoderma and studied with following variables age group, sex, socioeconomic status, nutritional status, site of lesion, complications, gram staining , culture and antibiotic sensitivity of the organisms.

Results: Pyoderma is more common in 2-5 years of age (47%) among 0-12 years. Impetigo contagiosa is the predominant type of lesion (37.5%) followed by folliculitis (13%). Most of the pyoderma is caused by staphylococcus aureus (55%) and streptococcus pyogenes (11.5%) or both (19%).

Conclusion: Both the organisms are sensitive to common antibiotics like co-trimoxazole, doxycyclin, ciprofloxacin etc. So we need to keep the higher antibiotics in reserve for the organisms that are resistant to common antibiotics.

Keywords: Pyoderma, Children, Impetigo, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus pyogenes, Co-trimoxazole, Doxycycline, Ciprofloxacin.